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# Washington Sentinel.

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

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Mr. George E. French, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

Mr. E. K. Lundy, bookseller, Bridge street. Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Among the visiters to the city, we no tice the Hon. Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Hon. C. M. Straub, of Pennsylvania, and John Van Buren, of New York, at the National Hotel: Hon. D. Mann, of Massachusetts, and Hon. B. F. Hallet, at Willard's Hotel; and Hon. E. A. Warren, of Arkansas, Hon. H. Johnson, of Ohio, and Bernhard Henn, of Iowa, at

#### THE GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

In our last issue we mentioned the congrat ulatory meeting of the national democracy of the city of New York, held on the evening of published the strong and patriotic letter which Senator Weller, of California, addressed to that meeting. Since then we have received a full account of the proceedings; and we are compelled to express our regret that we cannot lay them before our readers, although the resolu tions that were adopted contain a feature which we humbly think should have been omitted. We look with confidence to the Senate, under the full belief that it will act wisely and well with regard to the duty imposed on it by the issues growing out of the New York contro-

At least eight thousand of the sterling democrats of New York, and of the neighboring States, assembled at Metropolitan Hall on Wednesday night, to congratulate each other and the country on the victory which the national democracy had recently achieved, under the most disheartening circumstances, over that traitorous freesoil organization which has more than once given the empire State to the whig party. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the occasion was one which was well calculated to excite enthusiasm. A dangerous faction, which had allied itself with abolitionism, and pressed forward to the accomplishment of its wicked purposes, until the democratic party was overthrown and the foundations of th Union itself were shaken-a wicked faction which had sought admission into the demo cratic party in order to corrupt and destroy it, and had attempted to carry out the infamou plan by seizing on the democratic organization-was rejoicing two weeks ago in the full belief that speedy success awaited its long con tinued, systematic, and persevering exertions By the artful management of those whom they had corrupted, the freesoilers of New York were enabled to use the influence and the patronage of the federal government. They wielded also the influence and the patronage of the State government; and having the control of the canal board, they used the influence and patronage the State.

Being thoroughly corrunt themselves the fre soilers believed that with the support of their soft and pliant mercenaries, and with the means and appliances which federal and State patronage would supply, they could intimidate or buy up and purchase the democratic party of New York, and crush the honest sterling national democrats of the empire State into the dust, and thereby pave the way for a new and more extensive and more formidable Buffalo league

But the game has failed. The freesoilers of New York have met with defeat at the very moment when they thought that their subtle schemes and slippery evasions were to be crowned with success. The plan of campaign was matured in secret. The onset was sudden and unexpected; but the national democrats unorganized, undisciplined as they were-with out a military chest-without means to proffer bribes to the corrupt-without power to threaten the timid-without offices to lure the ambitions-with nothing but honest appeals to honest men, have beaten down their confident enemy, and given assurance to the whole country that the democratic party will soon free itself from all taint of freesoilism, and present itself, without spot or blemish, as a great national party, based upon the principles of the Constitution, and fully able to preserve the union of the States by upholding the rights of the

Mayor Westervelt presided at Metropolita Hall, assisted by eighty-eight vice presidents and forty-four secretaries. An address was read from the democratic State committee to the democracy of the State of New York, which was received with much applause, after which a series of resolutions were adopted. Then letters were read from Hon. John B. Weller. of California, Daniel S. Dickinson, Greene C Bronson, Samuel Beardsley, Alexander C. Morton, of Georgia, Colonel B. F. Hunt, of South Carolina, Beverley Tucker, of Washington, Edwin Crosswell, John D. Fav. and James Maurice. Speeches were then delivered by Commodore Stockton, Francis B. Cutting, General Walbridge, and Henry Foster, esq., and the meeting adjourned, after having given a suitable response to a most noble triumph.

Having presented this hasty sketch, we have not space to do more than republish the address of the democratic State committee, which we have already mentioned. It does not manifest a factious or violent spirit. It censures the impertinent interference of Mr. Guthrie and others; but it proves that the national democracy will not be driven by designing men into opposition, although it is sternly resolved to crush out freesoilism, and purify the democratic organization, so that the principles of the Baltimore platform, and of the President's inaugnral, may be sustained by a pure and patriotic party.

RUSSIAN RELIGION

For the faith of his church, the Czar boldly claims,
Is his banner of rapine unfurl'd:
And to prove to all Europe the truth of his aims,
He devontly breaks faith with the world. A NON SEQUITUR.

The democratic victories achieved in the ferred to in some of the papers, as evidence of of music. the fact that the course pursued by certain members of the cabinet in regard to New York politics, is approved of and admired. They are warm, emphatic; and affectionate approval of Secretary Guthrie, of the softs and Van Buren freesoilers of New York, and a condemnation of Dickinson, Bronson, O'Conor, and all the national democrats of the same State.

now on foot under the direction of selfish men. who pretend to be the friends of the President and the party, to drive the national democrats will be in accomodating all who go. into the opposition. These men wish to rule or ruin. For their own aggrandizement, they would destroy the administration, and to carry out their revenge, they would overthrow the President, they pretend to sustain. The contests in the several States in which elections have been held were between the whigs and the democrats, and because the democrats have beaten the whigs, this false inference is drawn and attempted to be palmed off on the country been victorious. as a great and pregnant argument in favor of

the softs or freesoilers of New York. In New York alone, was the contest trian gular. In New York alone, did the democracy divide-the national democrats in one body, the the 23d, at the Metropolitan Hall. We also freesoil portion in another body. Owing to this division, the whigs carried the State.

If the same triangular contest had taken place in the other States, in which elections have been held, if there had been a correspond ing division of the democracy into "hards" and softs," or national democrats, and freesoilers, beaten the latter two to one. We do not doubt that the removal of Bronson would have been most signally rebuked. We do not doubt that Secretary Guthrie would have received cold omfort indeed.

But "if the "softs" and their sympathizers. are determined to regard the results of these elections as so many warm endorsements of their freesoil proclivities, so be it. We have no manner of objection. We content ourselves with protesting against such false and vicious reasoning-against such a glaring non se-

A man being born in a stable is far better proof of his being a horse, than these elections are proof of sympathy with the softs; for that s the amount of the argument.

#### MUSIC-M. JULLIEN.

Imagine a musical thunder storm, in which all the artillery and all the vivid lightnings of heaven are comingled; imagine also frequent lulls, when the music of the woods, the songs be heard, and some idea of the performances of Jullien's matchless band may be formed.

They performed Thursday night before

before a larger and still more delighted com-

pany. The city poured out its choicest population. All who can lay claim to beauty, taste, elegance, or distinction, were in attendance. They came with high expectations—they left formers-when every member of that band is has not been already commenced. eminent in his art-when that band is Jullien's. expectation must be high!-but, however high, it will not be disappointed. After everal magnificent pieces, such as overtures, quadrilles, symphonies, &e., were played to he delight and admiration of all present, the first part concluded with a grand national quadrille, called "The American," in which all of our most stirring patriotic airs were blended. We cannot better characterize this, than as a musical hurricane. All that is sweet -all that is melting-all that is grand and sublime-whatever stirs the blood and excites the feelings to the highest pitch, met and mingled here. The whole power of the orchestra was put into requisition in this magnificent quadrille. Every performer was perfect in his part. All together gave out an irresistable volume of harmonies a concord of sweet sounds, that now soothed-now excited-now enthused. When "Yankee Doodle" was played. the effect was electrical. It excited a sort of patriotic frenzy. All in the theatre rose to their feet, as if moved by a common impulse. When the final crash came, in which all the instruments were taxed to their utmost capacity, and produced a very tempest-the excitement was inense. Bright eves shone with unwonted briliancy, cheeks flushed, hearts beat quick, manly

forms shook with excitement-handkerchiefs waved, and the whole building resounded with spontaneous and deafening hurrahs. The compliment was promptly responded to by M. Jullien and his orchestra, who immediately struck up" Hail Columbia," and played it as we never pefore heard it performed.

The renowned prima donna, M'lle Anna. Zerr, delighted the audience with a grand aria and brilliant variations, composed by Proch, and that beautiful ballad "I've been roaming," composed by C. E. Horn. She was greeted with great applause, and so charmed the audience that they encored her over and over again. But one of the most wonderful achievements

of the evening was the performance, by Signor Bottesini, of themes selected from the opera "La Somnambula," on the contra basso. One would as soon expect good music from an ox cart, a wheat machine, a locomotive engine, as from that huge, unwieldly, and ugly instrument. But to genius nothing is impossible, and, to the amazement of everybody, Signor Bottesini drew from the uncouth instrument as sweet, as exquisite, music as we ever heard. He has acquired perfect mastery over it. He runs over its strings as a lady would run over the strings of a delicate guitar. He plays upon it the most difficult variations.

Herr Koenig with the post horn, and M. Reithert on the flute, alike astonished and delighted everybody. What genius, and what patient and persevering practice it must require to attain the perfection of these two wonderful musicians! We did not imagine, until we heard them, Thursday night, that the horn and the flute could be so entirely subjugated to the will and the power of man.

M. Jullien as a conductor is matchless-unrivalled, unapproachable. He is a very musical monarch. With his magical wand, he can evoke from his magnificent orehestra

the loudest thunders-the most sublime and terrific tempest, or draw out the sweetest lections recently held in several States, are re- sounds, the softest strains, the gentlest zephyrs

We were compelled to leave last night after the first part of the performance, and in con- ty and intrepidity with which you have sussequence of it were deprived of the pleasure of tortured and perverted into an approval, a hearing the brilliant pieces and songs in the programme for the second part.

We take much pleasure in announcing (by authority) that M. Jullien has been prevailed on to give another concert this evening. We learn from the same authority that the This, to say the least of it, is most vicious President has accepted an invitation to attend reasoning-but it is part and parcel of that plan the concert. It is needless to bespeak for M. Jullien and his brilliant company an overflowing house. The only difficulty, we imagine,

### WAR IN THE EAST.

We published in an extra yesterday, and publish in our regular issue this morning, the interesting telegraphic news received by the steamship Canada, along with the news brought by the Washington, from which it appears that the Russian and Turkish armies have at length come into collision, and that the Turks have

This result does not take us by surprise. We expressed our conviction some time ago that war was inevitable. We could not suppose that the Emperor Nicholas would abandon a policy which has been maintained for many years, and with such undeviating consistency, by making the retractions which could alone preserve | national d peace. Having quartered his troops in Wallachia and Moldavia, and erected fortifications at Bucharest, masterly inactivity and diplomatic delay was his policy for the present. But even had the Sultan been deceived, the enthusiasm we do not doubt that the former would have of his army could not be restrained without a wasting drain upon his treasury, and without ncurring the hazards of intestine convulsions.

> Necessity compelled the Turkish governnent to thwart the Russian policy, even if Turkish sagacity failed to fathom the plans of the Czar. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Turks have commenced the contest by crossing the Danube, to expel the Russian forces from Wallachia and Moldavia, which were uniustly seized on some months ago. And it with pleasure that we learn that the Turkish forces have been thus far victorious. The left wing of the Russians has been beaten in Asia. The right wing has been beaten at Tortukai, in the direction of Hungary, while the Russian centre has been driven back from the Danube toward Bucharest, in Wallachia.

We cannot believe that the Czar, though defeated, will abandon his long-cherished designs on Constantinople, and his fixed resolve to open road toward India. If the war continues England and France must be drawn into it. of birds, and the murmuring of rivulets may As yet, Austria is neutral, but she cannot long continue neutral. The revolutionary spirit of Italy, Hungary, and Germany must soon make itself manifest, and the war must soon become company of twenty-five hundred, and last night general, unless a decisive victory shall speedily open the way to successful mediation. But we do not think that the Czar, if defeated, will do more than yield to a temporary accommodation-he will not abandon his policy. If victorious, France and England have no alternawith those expectations more than realized. One tive, for they must block up his way to the east man can sometimes "discourse most eloquent | So, viewing the question in either aspect, a genmusic," but when it is a band of sixty seven per- eral European war cannot be far distant if it

> THE ENGLISH IN DANGER.-In Naples a pamphlet, supposed to be published under the sanction or permission of the government, contains the following passage: "The world will shall be able to destroy this plundering people, (England.) and wipe them away from the nations of the earth—until the English people are lispersed like the Hebrews-until London, like erusalem, shall be in ruins and ashes; then Europe will be safe. Let us console ourselves in God, France willdo it—the time approaches."

The Sultan of Turkey addresses his Grand Vizier, on important occasions, with unparalleled politeness. This is the form of be rinning a state paper:-"Most honoured Vizer, illustrious councillor, maintainer of the world, director of public affairs which require wisdom and judgment, accomplisher of the im portant transactions of mankind with intellizence and good sense, consolidator of the edifice empire and of glory, endowed by the Most ime, with abundant gifts, and Moushir, at this High of my gate of felicity, my Vizier Mehmed Pacha, may God be pleased to preserve him long in exalted dignity. Let it be known, on receipt of this, my noble rescript," that, etc.

WHAT NEXT?-A Mr. Pocock has invented an artificial kite and hawk, which being made to hover over a flock of grouse or patridges, so terrifies them, that instead of flying off, they sit quietly awaiting the sportsman's advance and submit to be shot without the slightest attempt to escape. An artificial spider, for entrapping flies, is now engaging Mr. Pocock's

"The population in China and the government there, the Sun says:

"The population of China proper is estimated, and it is believed correctly, at 367.632,907 inhabitants. In the dependences of Mantchooria, Mongolia, Turkistan Thibet, &c., the population is about 49,000,000, making a total of over four hundral and the state of the same transfer dred millions of people under one government, or eighteen times as many as live under this republic. Should our population double in number every half century, it would require nearly two hundred and fifty years to acquire a population equal to the

present population of China.

The quantity of land in China is estimated at 830.820,100 English acres, of which 141,119,347, or nearly one-sixth, is under cultivation. The total area in square smiles is 1,297,999, and the population on each square mile 283. Were the Chinese a warlike people, and as far advanced in all the modern arts and sciences as the Americans or English, they could overrun all Asia, and conquer the combined armies of Europe. The effects of a successful revolution among 400,000,000 cannot be foreshadowed by any human imagination."

Improvement in Ship Propellers. - W. Burch, of Crag, near Macclesfield, England, pa-tentes. The propulsion is not effected by a disc, but by vanes, or helical sections, which he calls "fins." set in the circumference of a disc, o wheel, to which the corresponding lines of the vessels are prolonged, so as to form a kind of cyvessels are prolonged, so as to form a kind of cy-lindrical-shaped projection, from the position of the disc tapering aft to the stern post, and forwards forming a continuation of this quasi cylinder or trunk to a little abaft the beam. Above and below the disc are apertures for the passage of the fins. Six vanes are set upon the disc, and, revolved by the motive power, propel the vessel. The advantages alleged are, that the truncated lines act in the manner of Griffith's globular centre, in nullifying the central resistance, which chokes the ordinary screw, an object which is a grand desideratum, if attainable. "The advantages," says the inventor, "gained by this arrangement, consist in shielding the ineffective surface of the recording from the pesseller, and of the propeller from the passing current, and leading the water upon the fins at such a radial distance from the axis as will secure the whole power applied in the right direction. By this aleration of the locality of the screw, the current is brown direct on the helm."—Scientific American

To the Democracy of the State of New York :

We address you, fellow-democrats, in the language of congratulation. We shall do so, we trust, with moderation, but with a direct and manly firmness, not unworthy of the alacritained your cause, and contributed to the substantial results of the campaign. When, on a former occasion, before the elections, we appealed to you, by all the high and urgent coniderations which govern the actions of enghtened and patriotic men, we did so with a all appreciation of all that you would be called encounter, and the great and generous labor you would be expected to perform. You enred the field with what, to minds less determined than your own, would have been great dis-couragements. You had suffered for four years from the depression and political demoralization of an unnatural coalition, disguised under the deceptive, but alluring phrase of "union and harmony." Prominent politicians, heretofore acting with the national democratic party of the State, quitting their former asso-ciations for ambitious or selfish porposes, seekng the alliance of the freesoil faction, and iming to carry with them into its ranks all within the reach of their influence or the allurements of their official positions, had not been altogether unsuccessful. The insolence, the insincerity, the unscrupulous desire of dominion, and the resort to violence and outrage to obtain it, on the part of the freesoil leaders and their allies, had rendered separation as un-avoidable as it was desirable; and you had boldly, not rashly, severed the chain which bound us to the Promethean rock. All were not prepared for the act. It was not unde stood by some, and was misrepresented by others. By the freesoil demagogues and the minions of power, the separation of the true emocratic majority from its abolition counterfeit minority was denounced as "bolting," and threatened with punishment as re-bellion. The timid and time-serving hesitated, interested, even among those whose sympathies were in our direction, seeking office in the localities, were content to bear servitude if they could win the spoils. All the engines of power in the national and State governments vere brought to bear against us. The federal administration, forgetting its antecedents, forfeiting its claim to nationalism, discarding the true friends and uniform supporters of principles under a pretended adherence to which it had obtained power, and taking to its confidence and association the most malignant and unscrupulous of the freesoil leaders, denounced the honest movement of the de mocracy of the State, and ejected from official tations well-known democratic incumbents, who, in the exercise of the inalienable rights of opinion and action, dared to stand with their friends upon the old grounds of nationalism.

An eminent and capable democrat, whose ourity of life and consistency of public course tood proudly in contrast with the freesoil factionists, was proscribed, hunted down and removed, with a summary insolence which has no parallel in our political history. The power of the custom-house, with all its means of an-noyance and intimidation, was brought out with the utmost hostility. Every man within the scope of its vengence was threatened, and all who hung in expectancy upon its favors were Vast sums of money were raised by conscription upon retainers, and by the hope of ulterior rewards. The army of postmasters and place men of all grades were urged or hreatened, and in many instances quickened to unsual efforts to sustain freesoilism, or para-lysed in their repugnance to it. Members of ongress, professing a national feeling until the appliance of governmental reward or favor came between them and their duty to their past opinions and associations, took the field as active instruments of power at Washington and venality at Albany. Anything less than entire servility was stigmatised as nation," and the old national faith as the heresy of "irregularity." The abject doctrine of passive obedience, which our fathers resisted, and

posted along our thoroughfares to renden me nial service, and to secure votes in this great contest between power and principle. A body of patriotic men, entering such contest under such circumstances, with little preparation, without organization, with stricted means, and relying solely upon their principles and the honest impulses of the peoole-with such combinations arrayed against nem, with all the accessories of wealth, official position, traveling emissaries, itinerant orators, elching personal calumnies, and ready alike o instigate violence, or to practice imposture. and, stimulated by government encouragement and patronage, would have regarded a result far less favorable as a substantial victory. The cabinet at Washington, and its subsidised press there, echoing the groundless and impudent assertions of their freesoil orators and presses nere, affected as much to deride our weakness as to denounce our position. They said we should not present a show of strength, and hey kindly awarded us, in the majesty of their presumption, overwhelming defeat and political annihilation. But when these interested and vaunting predictions are all overthrown and eversed by the actual result-when under such dverse circumstances we show not only more otes than the freesoil faction and its combined deserters from the national party, but gratifyevery direction, how great is the real triumph, how potent the moral victory for the present noment, and how cheering for the future! Permit us to recall some of the fruits of this

which a great and free nation have exploded,

both in faith and practice, was never more

openly avowed by authority or enforced by des-

potism. In all departments of the State gov-ernment, throughout all our great channels of

internal commerce, every independent national

democrat, who refused to succumb to this

odious tyranny, was instantly thrust from offices,

at whatever sacrifice to the public interest, and

the subservient agents of a brief authority

great victory.

George W. Clinton, the first of the nomin on the national democratic ticket, leads the reesoil and coalition candidate, Isaac Verplanck, more than three thousand votes: and we have an average majority over our freesoil opponents on the entire ticket for State officers. the senate the national democrats elect eight, and the freesoil and coalition but two. To the assembly the national democrats elect a decided majority over the coalition. In five of the senate districts, where the "united democracy," so-called, presented their nominations, the democratic candidates were defeated, and whigs elected, by the defection of the freesoil leaders; and in each of them (and particularly in the Columbia and Dutchess district, and th Westchester and Rockland district,) with such an open exhibition of their instincts, that they substituted the name of the whig candidate upon their printed ballots!

It will be recollected that, in the State co rention of September last, the Democratic dele gates felt it their duty to separate from a facon which aimed to seize the control of that ody, by the aid of spurious contested seats, and e introduction of a band of mercenary row dies, who were employed there as they had been in the city of New York and in New Scotland, in the county of Albany, to effect by violence what they had not secured and could not carry y the democratic voices in the districts. decided majority of the national democrat delegates had been elected to that convention. and their predominance there could only be frus trated by a resort to spurious contested seats, the element of force, or the seductive appeals of high officials in the State and national govern ments, who, for the first time in the history our politics, entered such an arena to veto and ercome the honest voice of the democratic localities. That our positions were undeniable and our course unavoidable, and sanctioned by all high considerations of duty to the national

vention, the city of New York was represented or ought to have been, by sixteen delegates. Tammany Hall, desecrated by violence and disionored by political prostitution, sent its sixteen delegates, claiming regularity under the agis of that once honored, but now and forever degraded name, backed by an auxiliary armed force. The returns of this election show a naforce. The returns of this election should be sixteen districts, nine of them by votes ranging then districts, nine of them by votes ranging the freesoil and rom two to four to one over the freesoil coalition candidates; and the remaining five districts showing for the latter, with a single exception, less than a majority of one hundr votes. And the great city, through all periods the stronghold of sound constitutional princithe stronghold of sound constitutional princi-ples, evinced its unabated attachment to the national cause by an aggregate majority for the national democratic candidate for Secretary of State of nearly seven thousand votes, and upwards of three thousand over the whig candi-date. Not the least gratifying of the results in this locality was the triumphant election to the Senate, over his freesoil and whig competitors, of Thomas J. Barr, chairman f the democratic general committee, which, driven by violence and outrage from Tammany Hall. asserted elsewhere their just claim to be regarded as the representatives of the national democracy of the city—a claim now confirmed by the ballot box, and endorsed by the people. And to this expression, we may add the em-phatic results in the fifteenth and seventeenth wards. From the former, John Van Buren appeared at Syracuse as its pretended representative, now as on former occasions, and it has evinced its appreciation of that unfounded pretension by a vote of more than three to one or the national over the freesoil ticket. In the latter, Mr. Cochrane, surveyor of the port, who professed to speak "by authority" in the convention, is pronounced a spurious delegate by a vote of more than two to one. In the city and county of Albany, entitled to four delegates, whence the coalition also presented their contestants, the national democrats show large majorities in three of the assembly distric and in the county of Columbia, from which two spurious delegates claimed seats, one of them in the person of the government postmaster at Hudson, the national democrati majority exceeds four hundred votes. The Batavia district, in Genesee, the residence of Mr. Redfield, the present collector of the port of New York, repudiated the unfounded claim of the freesoil and coalition delegate to a seat in the convention, by a vote of nearly three to one for the national ticket. The returns show similar results in the counties of Orleans and Cattaraugus, and in the cities of Rochester and Troy. To these we might add other counties and districts, indicating similar results, and all tending to show to the conviction of any unprejudiced mind, that a deliberate and unauhorized claim to seats in the State convention was a part of the machinery by which the free soil leaders sought to neutralise and overcome the rightful numerical superiority of the national democrats, in defiance of the popular expression, and in derogation of the will of the

emocratic localities.

One of the causes which led to the settled conviction, on the part of the national democracy of the State, that all professions of "union and harmony" by the freesoil leaders were hollow and insincere, and were only the device by which they sought to erase the recollection of the revolt of 1848, to enable them to re-enter the democratic party, with unchanged views and aims, and to rule and domineer over its consistent and faithful adherents, was the nefarious attempt, by unjust accusation and a mischievous, malevolent, and harassing impeachment, to prostrate and destroy a capa-ble democratic State officer, whose intrepid ble democratic State officer, whose intrepid fidelity to the national cause stood between them and their ulterior designs. The verdict of the democracy upon this question is one of the most significant of the results of this con-test. Mr. Mather leads his freesoil and abolition competitor several thousands in the ag-gate vote; and in the county of his official res-idence, in his own county, and even in the resident county of his competitor, his vote is largely in the ascendant. So true it is, that vindictive personal assault rarely fails to return and plague those who resort to it, and to honor the intended victim.

No man can doubt where these facts place

the national democracy of the State. The actual majority the returns exhibit only faintly demonstrates their real strength. The great body of the democracy maintain now the atti-tude of their heroic devotion to the national nominees in 1848. The few who acted with them then, but who, from interested or ambitious inducements, have since formed an alliance with the freesoil leaders, so far from being sufficient in number or influence to prostrate the national phalanx or impair its energies, have simply reduced the aggregate coalition vote. With all the aids of prominent desertion, and the auxiliaries of power in the State and national governments, they fall twenty-three thousand votes below their aggregate of that year. And this descending course is exhibited even under the temporary additions to their vote through the custom-house and official appliances in the city of New York, and in such counties as Otsego, Greene, Franklin, Dutchess, Oneida, Sullivan and Tioga, which in 1848 ranged proudly by the side of the friends of the national democracy, but which, misled now by the false cry of "union and harmony," the want of information, through the defe the local press, and a calculating desire of local office, deserted their old cause and standard, and threw in their majorities to aid the waning fortunes of the coalition. But such results are only momentary exceptions to the generally increased majority for the national cause; and these counties, resuming their national affinities, will return at the earliest occasion to their natural associations. Had the national administration, following out its supposed sympathies and associations, taken its position with the national democracy in the contest through which we have just passed, the great body of the former freesoil partisans, so far as they claimed to act with the democratic party, would have added their votes, with few exceptions to the national strength, and the democratic party united, not nominally but in fact, upon the great principles they have ever avowed would probably have carried the State victori ously, even over the whig candidates. View-ing, therefore, these results in their true light, t cannot fail to be seen, here and throughout he Union, that freesoilism and the coalition have received, in this contest, their mortal wound-that henceforth they will diminish in numerical strength as rapidly as they have declined under the exposure of their hypocritical professions of devotion to freesoil and to the "corner stone;" and that the day is not distant when they will be remembered only as a dark

out obliterated spot in our political horizon. We have spoken of separation not only as unavoidable, but as desirable. We so regard it. A glance at the political history of the past five years must satisfy every sincere democra-that a pretended "union" of sections, founded not upon principle, but upon the personal hopes and interests of men, was as unreal as it was politically demoralizing. The revolt of 1848, under the cry of provisoism, had accomplished its purpose. It had defied the national sentiits purpose. It had defied the national senti-ment, and defeated the national candidates in the State and in the nation. It now changed its tactics. The implacable and ferocious personality and immense devotion to the "corner stone" in 1848, became, in 1849, an ardent lover of "union and harmony." It was thought to be an easier achievement to abolitionise and control a party within its ranks then beyond its

we appeal to the results in the assembly districts in the recent contest. In the State confalo leaders, denouncing the aggressions of the South, asserting the vitality of the Wilmot proviso, glorying in the defeat of Lewis Cass, and declaring that the freesoil faction under the declaring that the freesoil faction under the Buffalo ægis, "had the power not only to re-generate the democratic party, but to revolu-tionize the world," marched into the democratic camp. It was the piebald coalition of unabated animosities and political contradictions. It came not from the promptings of the democratic masses, but from personal hopes of pre-ferment. The national sentiment was qualified

The shadow of the great principle of nationalism alone remained. It had neither power nor vitality. All was absorbed in the desire of party dominion by the freesoil leaders, the personal aspirations of prominent deserters from the national cause, and the craving for spoils in some of the localities. Four years of endurance, of embittered crimination, of desertion of the "united" democratic tickets when too clearly national, ripening during the last of three years, under the proscriptive rule of the coalition leaders in the State governments into the fiercest persecution, in outrage at Tammany Hall, and finally in the preparations for vio-lence at Syracuse, left no doubt in the minds of democrats, who had reflected on these things, that further affiliation was abuse, and separation a duty. Thanks to the bold and earnest men at Syracuse, they renounced the bad pre-cedent of 1849, and restored the national democracy of the State to their true position—the only position that can win the respect or secure the confidence of the great national democratic party of the Union. Had not this high ground of principles and duty been departed from in 1849, the democracy of the State, truly united and harmonious, would, at this moment, stand before the world, not only unsoiled, but tri-umphant over all sectionalism and all parties.

In reviewing these occurrences, we shall not do ourselves, or the facts of history, the injus-tice to speak with hesitation or with any lack of candor. We gave to the nomination of the present executive of the United States an earnest and cordial support. In all his previous political life he had avowed and sustained, as we believed, the national principle. We hailed his triumphant election as the ascendancy and elevation of that principle. We regarded it as an earnest of the stability, nay, the indestructibility of our glorious Union.

We adhered to this belief, notwithstanding

the selection of a cabinet, curiously mosaic, and

strangely in contrast with the popular expecta-

tion, because we were unwilling to yield a cherished confidence, and because we relied upon the sincerity of the inaugural declarations. But when in this State we saw the leanings and of the freesoil leaders and their coalition allieswhen it became obvious that that class of politicians were their assured and confidential advisers—when we saw the national democracy of the State, whose consistency and devotion, through all the dark periods of our history and at all times, no man can gainsay, discarded as unworthy of confidence or treated as aliens when we saw this affiliation with freesoilism when we saw this anniation with recesonism ripen into a manifest interference by cabinet ministers in our State politics, in the tacit approval of the acts of violence and outrage by which our conventions were sought to be controlled, and finally in the ejection from official station under the government of honored and consistent; democrats when the assertion of our political rights in State affairs became "irregularity," and consistent political integrity "insubordination"—and when we saw the power and machinery of the departments thrown into the canvass in every form of intimidation and appliance, we could no long-er doubt the proclivities of the cabinet, their er doubt the procuvines of the cabinet, their designs upon the independence and integrity of our people, or the danger to all freedom of opinion, all nationality of sentiment, and all liberty of political action, if allowed to sweep on unchecked and unresisted in their career of to act as became men, smarting under a sens of wrong and injustice. That we saw our confidence misapplied, or position misrepresented, and our liberty of opinion and action in State not deny; but that we saw it with fear or in any eraven spirit of submission to cabinet intererence, no man will now assert. It is a noble spectacle to see a great people sustain a gov-ernment, founded on justice, administered with iberality, and standing upon and maintaining the principles and avowals by which it evoked and obtained power; but it is far nobler to witness a prompt and gallant resistance to a government which forgets its friends, renounces its principles, and aims to tyranize over both. We say this more in sorrow than in anger.

We state facts, without qualification or reservation, but in no spirit of hostility to the chief magistrate of the nation, to whom we gave our votes and support, with confidence and alacrity, in the contest of 1852. In all his acts and recommendations to assert the national honor or promote the public interests-in all measures for the maintenance of the compro-mises of the constitution, and for a faithful and equal administration of the government-will receive our cordial co-operation. An discarding or disregarding the councils which have placed him in seeming hostility to his early and true friends, he shall place his administration where from the beginning it could have stood in proud defiance of all opposition, we shall not only yield to it an unreluctant support, but hail the change with un-affected gratification,

In view of the results and bearings of this contest, permit us to arge upon your considera-tion the indispensable duty of following up the abor that has been so well begun. Altho a spirit is abroad that will not sleep, and cannot be repressed, it will need a constant and vigilant attention to details, and to the work of organization in all the counties and districts. The want of preparation and the absence of effective organization were obvious in the recent election, and although a high and generous enthusiasm, and determin complish much, both are greatly aided, and surer results produced by systematic and organized effort. So much is due to the position you have assumed, the cause you seek to vindicate and advance, and the great national prin-ciple on which rests the foundations of your political fabric. Let no man doubt that this principle of NA-TIONALISM will grow and flourish in this free land. Let no man think that it can be cribbed

by coalitions or checked "by authority." It is a majestic truth that cannot be silenced or overcome. It is not a thing to be arrested by the coarse personalities of the depraved speechmaker, or the vindictive license demagogue. It is not to be put down by vio lence, by party desperadoes, or by armed mer-cenaries. It is not to be won with office, to be purchased with proffered dignities, or to be rushed by power. The patronage of a colle torship, the stool of a sub-treasurer, the trap-pings of a foreign mission, the chair of State, and even the high presidential dignity itself, and even the high presidential dignity itself, are as nothing in its sight. This great Union, and the foundations of justice, the rights and responsibilities of the States, and the accountability and conservative action of the federal government, in the true spirit of the Constitution on which it rests, and by which it must be upheld, if upheld it shall be—constitute the animus of this great principle. It rejects all sectionalism. It spurns the association of the mendacious and time-serving leaders of sectionalism, of freesoilism, of free democracy, or be known, even though to-day they discard and deride the professions and avowals of yes-terday. Between them and it there can be no affinity, no association, and, above all, no association. It found congenial interests and ambitions among a few of the prominent supporters of General Cass, who, with a provident forecast, were already presidents and governors in expectancy. These antagonisms, professing opposite principles, and remitting none of their opposite principles, and avowals of yes terday. Between them and it there can be no affinity, no association, and, above all, no coalition. But the democratic masses, misled by professions, by temporary local interests which it is proposite ten rods wide, across which it is proposite ten rods wide, a

garding the appeals of interested or ambitiou leaders—will come back to their ancient fait and associations. They will stand once more by the side of those who have ever stood by the country, its Union, and its Constitution. They eountry, its Union, and its Constitution. They will be found among the earnest friends of the great national principle. And that principle will go forward with renewed strength and giant energies. It will swell grandly with the popular feeling. It will carry with it the hearts of our countrymen. The great cities and the our countrymen. The great cities and the re-motest hamlet will respond to its voice and obey its impulses. It will be felt not only in our own State, but in every State, and through-out the Union. It will be hailed with delight by all true-hearted men, here and elsewhere Prophecy need not predict the result. It can be foreseen by the least observant. It will tri-umph as surely as that truth and right will prevail over interest and error. We have now the beginning of the end—the harbinger of as-sured and glorious victory.

Democratic State Committee.

First District.—Augustus Schell, R. T. Muligan,
John B. Haskin.

Second District.—C. L. Belknap, A. Edw'd Suffern, W. B. Howard.

Third District.—J. S. Nafew, J. R. Fonda, L.

Fourth District .- C. M. Davison, A. D. Wait, T.

Fifth District .- Squire Utley, T. P. Saunders

John Ruger.
Sigth District.—George Clark, C. L. Grant, B.
B. Andrews.
Seventh District.—W. B. Cuyler, R. L. Brundage, E. Darwin Smith.
Eighth District.—Alexis Ward, W. G. Bryan, H. S. Cutting. New York, Nov. 23, 1953.

Edward C. West now came forward and read the following resolutions:

the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the democracy of the city of New York congratulate the democracy of the State and Union upon the magnificent demonstration of democratic strength manifested in the result of the late election. The victory won over the free-soil faction is unparalleled in the history of political contests. Without organization, and relying solely upon the old established principles of our party, we met an unscrupulous foe, fully organized, falsely assuming both our name and our principles—supported by the cabinet at Washington, and the State administration at Albany—with the whole power of the federal and State governments, and reinforced by large levies of money, wrung from the subordinate officers under both—the result has established the gratifying fact that the democratic party, though unable to overcome in the State the vote of the whig and freesoil parties, yet far exceed the number of the latter; whilst in this city, the westerfally and free soil the state of this latter; ties, yet far exceed the number of the latter; whilst, in this city, the metropolis not of this State alone, but of the whole Union, whose fidelity has never faltered, we are able to proclaim, with pride and gratitude, that the democratic party stands erect in the ascendant, having beated the whigs by upwards of two thousand and the freesoilers

y nearly seven thousand votes.

Resolved, That the late election has den Resolved, That the late election has demonstrated that it is the earnest wish and conviction of the democracy of this State that the Senate of the United States, for the preservation of State rights, and for the rebuke of the cabinet which has dared to violate them, should refuse to confirm the appointment of Heman J. Redfield as collector of this port. And also, that the President of the United States should, for his own fame and the success of the democratic party disminer. the success of the democratic party, dismissible present cabinet at his earliest possible conve

nience.

Resolved, That the late election has also demon Resolved, That the late election has also demonstrated that the mere possession of the building known as Tammany Hall, is not necessary to democratic success. That the democratic masses, contrary to the expectations of the freesoil leaders, who have obtained its possession, have looked for principles and men, and have forsaken the building, when the building ceased to be both decent and democratic, the resort of rowdies and convicts, and the temple of freesoil. We hail with pleasure the design of erecting a new hall, where honest men and good citizens can assemble in devotion to good principles.

in devotion to good principles.

Thomas C. Field, esq., announced the letters which had been received from various distinguished gentlemen, but owing to their great number and length, the reading of them was dispensed with

#### From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Nov. 23. Vindication of Commodore Coe.

United States Ship Jamestown, Outer Roads of Buenos Ayres, June 24, 1853. Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the reforming me of scandalous reports said to be current in this city, in relation to late occurrences.

of the second allegation, I only know that in the evening alluded to, an officer of the late blockading squadron came to me with a message from his then commander-in-chief, requesting shelter and protection.

The officer stated that the officers and crews of

The officer stated that the officers and crews of all the vessels had unanimously determined to go over to the other party, because of alleged grievances and many breaches of promise on the part of General Urquiza, several of which he stated.

I had been an observer, in common with all others in the ship, of the movements of the different vessels composing the blockading squadron during the day, and about mid-day I was informed that the crew of the "Correo" had that morning at quarters declared an intention to revolt, because of various grievances, and, consequently, was not surprised at the application, which I granted at once, placing a boat at the disposal of a gentleman who had in all his intercourse with me been courteous, and who in misfortune asked for shelter. I should have done the same for General Urquiza, had his troops revolted, or any one

for shelter. I should have done the same for General Urquiza, had his troops revolted, or any one of his chiefs, had I been asked to afford them a temporary asylum on board this ship. What fault can be alleged in connection with this occurrence, I am at a loss to conceive.

Of the next allegations, your informant is in error certainly, for the commander-in-chief of the late blockading squadron left this ship yesterday at his own request, and is now. I presume, with at his own request, and is now, I presume, with his family in Montevideo; and I have no ground upon which to hazard a conjecture as to what may be his future movements—certainly not connected

be his future movements—certainly not connected with this ship.

Of the last allegation, the persons, whoever they may be, upon whose information you may have thought fit to address me this letter, I can only say that there is no ground for such imputations, as I had not, previous to the revolt, seen any person on board this ship for several weeks past who could possibly be supposed to be engaged in any such transactions as you set forth, and which I do not choose to quote, or treat otherwise than with merited contempt.

merited contempt.

I have not been out of my ship for a month past, suffering from severe indisposition, and cannot be held accountable for the many reports got up by the evil disposed for the purpose of gratifying ma-

lignity.

Whoever these persons may be who have used Whoever these persons may be who have used the injurious imputations which you relate, or repeated them as deserving of credit, they are, in my opinion, unworthy of anything further than a bare denial—there being no just grounds upon which to found such base charges. I pronounce any person professing to be a gentleman, and amenable to the laws which should govern such persons, who dares to express his belief of any of the injurious reports said to be in circulation, and if he be American, unworthy the name, a renegade and infamous "liar." Nor would I have condescended American, unworthy the name, a renegade and infamous "liar." Nor would I have condescended to notice such reports without a name being subscribed to them. I trust you will not suffer them to be uttered again in your presence without such a rebuke as the propagator of slander deserves.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

S. W. DOWNING,

Capt. U. S. N., Commanding Squadron.

Harbor of Refuge.—A project is on foot to construct a harbor in Block island, which is situated in the Atlantic ocean, twenty miles northeast of Montauk point. There is on this island a remarkable salt pond or lake, covering an area of about two thousand acres, with a depth of ten to twenty fathoms of water. This is separated from the ocean by a strip of land or sandy shore, about ten rods wide, across which it is proposed to cut a channel.

"Vat mit be the reason dat Shoahen wouldn't shleep mit Botifar's wife?" inquire an honest Dutchman of his boy. "Shpose h